

REPORT NO

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REPORT NO.

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COUNTRY Rumania

**SUBJECT:** Forestry Institutes; Lumber Factories;  
Partisans in the Soveja Region

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1. In 1948 the Polytechnic School of Bucharest was divided into Institutes to allow for specialization. The School of Forestry in Bucharest was thus re-named the Institute of Forestry, and it was moved to Stalin and Campulung Moldovenesc. The cultivation and preservation of forests is studied here. There is still an Institute of Forestry in Bucharest which studies the exploitation and industrialization of wood.
2. The Institute for the exploitation and industrialization of wood has the following sections: furniture, factories, water transportation, and exploitation. Students specialize in one of these branches. The professors at this Institute are of a low caliber which is also evident in the caliber of the graduates. Ion Cretu, who is a professor at the Forestry Institute in Stalin, has only a two year high school education. Courses in Marxism-Leninism are also taught at this Institute.
3. After 1948 the students at this Institute received some practical experience. Lectures were suspended for two weeks to allow students to visit lumber factories and forests. On a visit to a pine forest the informant and his fellow students had to dig holes to plant pine trees. On a visit to a lumber factory in Stalin the students had to cut eight cubic meters of pine wood a day. The factory has two Soviet mechanical saws of poor quality. Two other saws could cut up to 30 cubic meters of lumber a day.
4. The above lumber factory had three categories of wood. Categories one and two are for export to the Soviet Union. Category three lumber is for domestic consumption and for export to Turkey, Israel, and Australia. Dried oak and other hard woods are exported only to the Soviet Union. Oak requires eight to ten years to dry, but Soviet demands for oak are heavy and laboratories were established to find chemical means for the quick drying of oak to meet this demand. The laboratories are located somewhere between Bucharest and Ploesti.
5. The modern lumber factory at Zarnesti, 40 kilometers from Stalin, has five buzz saws, and can cut up to 150 cubic meters of wood a day. Lumber is of good quality, and it is used in aircraft construction and musical instruments. About 500 meters from this factory is the Zarnesti paper factory, the second largest

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In Rumania after the Letea paper factory in Bacau.

6. About two and one-half kilometers from Stalin on the Bucharest-Stalin road is the Steagul Rosu Factory employing 2,000 workers. Railroad cars and parts are manufactured at this factory. Each month 250 railroad cars painted red with black lines at the edges, and red petroleum tankers, are exported to the Soviet Union. They have the initials C.C.C.P. painted on them. The cars are sent to Galati, and transferred to the Soviet gauge line. A Soviet commission in Galati receives the cars. For every day of delay in delivering the cars, the Rumanian Government must pay the Soviets one million lei per car.
7. About one kilometer from Stalin on the Bucharest-Stalin line is the Strungel Factory employing 800 to 1,000 workers. Informant believes the factory manufactures machines and spare parts.
8. In Stalin 400 to 500 meters from the center of the town there is a textile mill and two machine factories.
- 25X1X 9. [REDACTED] Ministry of Forestry to the region of Soveja to work with a forestry commission. The commission's job was to survey the forests and estimate what cutting will be done in the next 20 years.
10. All forests belonging to peasants which were larger than 10 hectares were taken by the State. Before a peasant may cut wood from his forest he must receive prior approval from the State. Forests in the Soveja area are being cut 10 to 15 years ahead of schedule.
11. Of the 40,000 carloads of forest cut in the Soveja region, more than three-quarters was deposited on the top of the Rotund Hill, in the Onesti-Musinoale region. This wood is drawn down a sluiceway three kilometers in length to a narrow gauge railroad 760 mm. in width. From here it is shipped to Onesti and then to the Soviet Union. The remaining one-fourth is distributed to the workers in the region of Marasesti.
12. In the Soveja region allegedly there are partisans who have weapons left over by the Germans. They are led by a 25 year old former medical student at the University of Cluj named Balan. On 20 August 1950 about twenty-five partisans and men of the village of Soveja attempted to seize the village. About 70 men were arrested and sent to Focsani. The authorities found the partisans' ammunition hut stored with cheese, flour, and corn flour.
13. In the fall of 1950, partisans in the village of Barsesti, 15 kilometers south of Soveja, seized the post office and telegraph office, and locked up the Communist officials and Militia. When Rumanian troops arrived the partisans were forced to withdraw.
14. To quell these partisan groups Rumanian troops have been sent to Soveja. Every morning hundreds of troops and Militiamen on horseback search the surrounding forests for partisans. Up to 15 November 1950 no partisans had been discovered. All villages and their environs are guarded by soldiers and the Militia, and secret agents are scattered around the villages.
15. The chief of the Securitate in Soveja is Lieutenant Gheorghe.
16. Engineers who were sent out to survey forests in the Soveja area were stopped by partisans. Engineer Paul Popescu was stopped and his compass was taken from him. The informant found cardboard tipped cigarettes with the word liberation written on them on the Dealu Mare road, 20 kilometers northeast of Soveja.
17. Partisans are also in the Vrancea region. They prevented forestry engineers from doing their work. This was reported to the Ministry of Forestry which replied that "this was a lie."

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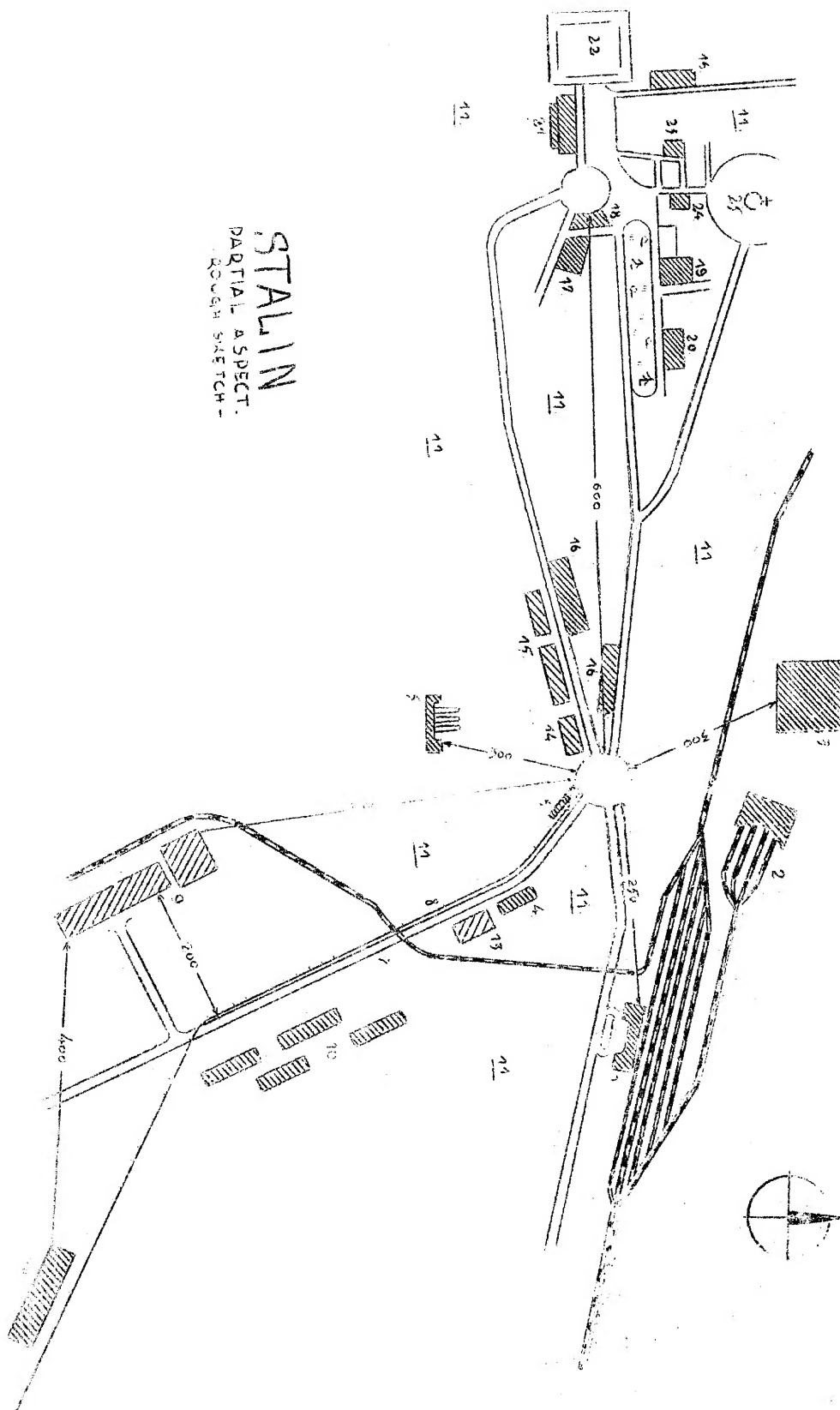
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18. On 13 November 1950 a partisan named Ion Ranzaru who came to Soveja to get food was captured. He was armed with two pistols.
19. About four hundred meters northeast of the Tecuci station there is an airfield with three hangars. In the last months of 1949 heavy twin-engined Soviet planes were located here. Near this airfield are two Soviet barracks billeting the guards of the airfield. Near the barracks, in former Rumanian barracks, is an aircraft training center.
20. Attached herewith are the following sketches and legends:
- Sketch A: Stalin (formerly Brasov), a partial aspect, pointing out the railroad station, factories, Rumanian regiments, post office, telephone company, and market place.
- Sketch B: Stalin, central region, showing churches, streets, courthouse, guard posts, underground concrete shelters, and Securitate (Security) building.
- Sketch C: Stalin, neighboring industries, pointing out cloth, lumber, and other factories.
- Sketch D: Tecuci, showing the Tecuci railroad station, an airstrip, and Soviet and Rumanian barracks.
- Sketch E: Braila, a partial aspect, revealing the street car and railroad lines, highways, ammunition depots, Soviet barracks, and an airstrip.
- Sketch F: Soveja region which shows roads, Militia and Securitate building, guard posts, partisan area, and building now occupied by Rumanian troops.
- Sketch G: Dealul Mare-Musinoale region pointing out a monastery, partisan areas, forests, and a sluiceway for cut lumber.

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STALIN  
PARTIAL ASPECT.  
ROUGH SKETCH -

### SKETCH A



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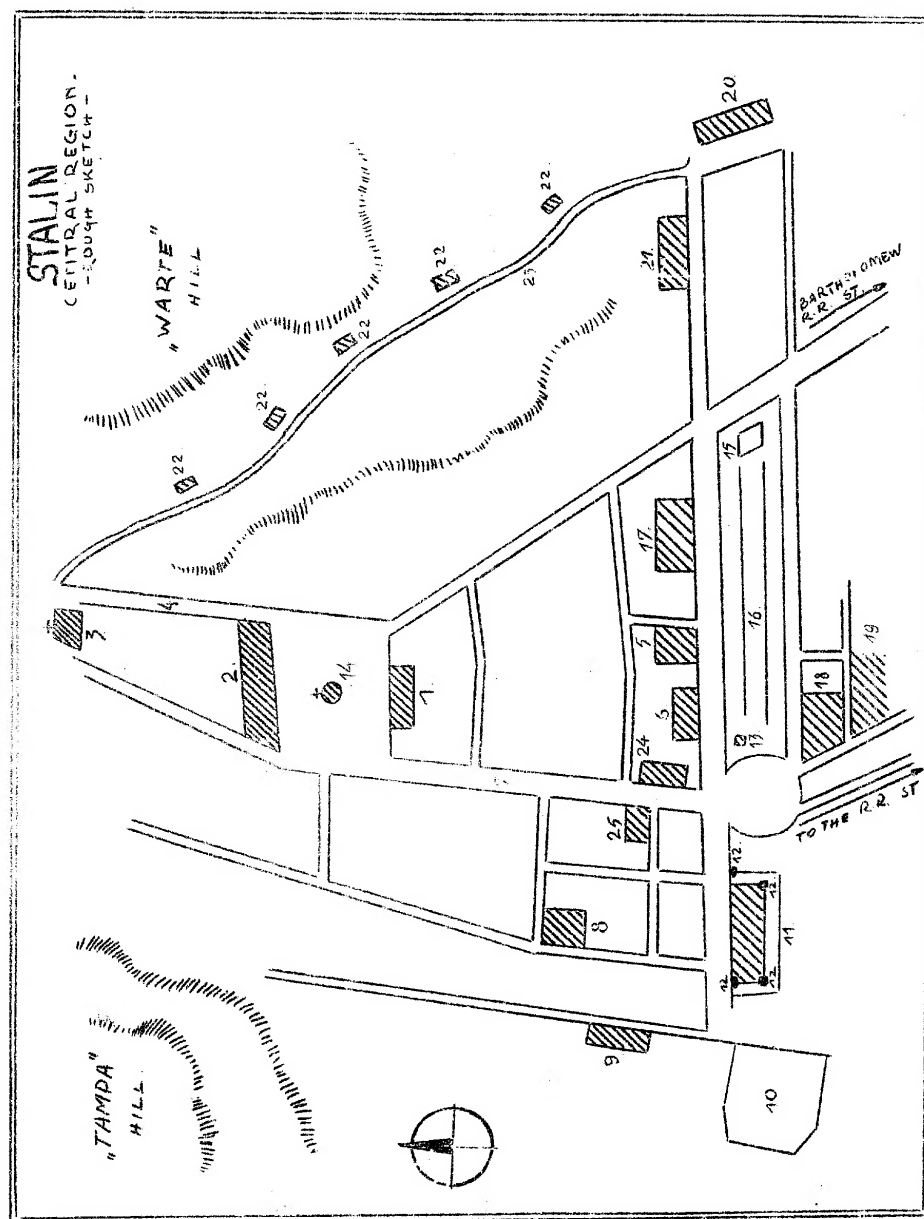
Sketch A.

1. Stalin railroad station.
2. Garage and depot for cars and locomotives.
3. Tractorul Factory (formerly IAR).
4. Barsana Lumber Factory.
5. 3 Hoarne Cement Factory.
6. Station for narrow gauge railroad cars (about 760 mm. wide) that connects Stalin with Cernatu and the Strungul Factory.
7. National highway, Bucharest-Ploesti-Stalin.
8. Narrow gauge railroad line.
9. Steagul Rosu Factory.
10. Workers living quarters, four stories high, completed in 1950.
11. Residential district.
12. Strungul Factory.
13. Lumber depot for export.
14. Factory for machine-knit goods.
15. Two factories for spare parts and small machines.
16. Rumanian Regiments.
17. Communist Party Center.
18. Post office.
19. Telephone company.
20. Arc Palace.
21. Tribunal for detained politicians.
22. Market place.
23. U.T.M. students center.
24. Security.
25. Piata Statului, - Church.

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Sketch B.

1. Sfatul Popular (Popular Council).
2. State shop Brasovul (rationed goods).
3. Protestant Church (three red towers).
4. Street with major construction for the installment of street cars.
5. Telephone company.
6. U.T.M. center.
7. Main street.
8. Fourth sector U.T.M. for students.
9. Rumanian Regiment.
10. Market place.
11. Tribunal and prison for politicians.
12. Fixed posts where soldiers watch the prison.
13. Gasoline station.
14. Church in Piata Sfatului.
15. Monument dedicated to Soviet soldiers.
16. Public garden.
17. Arc Palace.
18. Post office.
19. Communist Party Headquarters.
20. Arlus (Soviet-Rumanian Friendship Society).
21. Rumanian-Soviet Library.
22. Underground concrete shelters with iron doors.
23. Unpaved road leading to the shelter.
24. Security building.
25. Hotel Corona.

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Sketch C.

1. Stalin railroad station.
2. Cement factory.
3. Darste railroad station.
4. Rail track Stalin-Cernatu.
5. Steagul Rosu Factory.
6. Strungul Factory.
7. Aurora Factory.
8. Cloth factory.
9. Lumber deposit and factory.
10. Celulose factory.
11. Paper factory.
12. Silk factory.
13. Lumber factory and deposit.
14. Zarnesti railroad station.

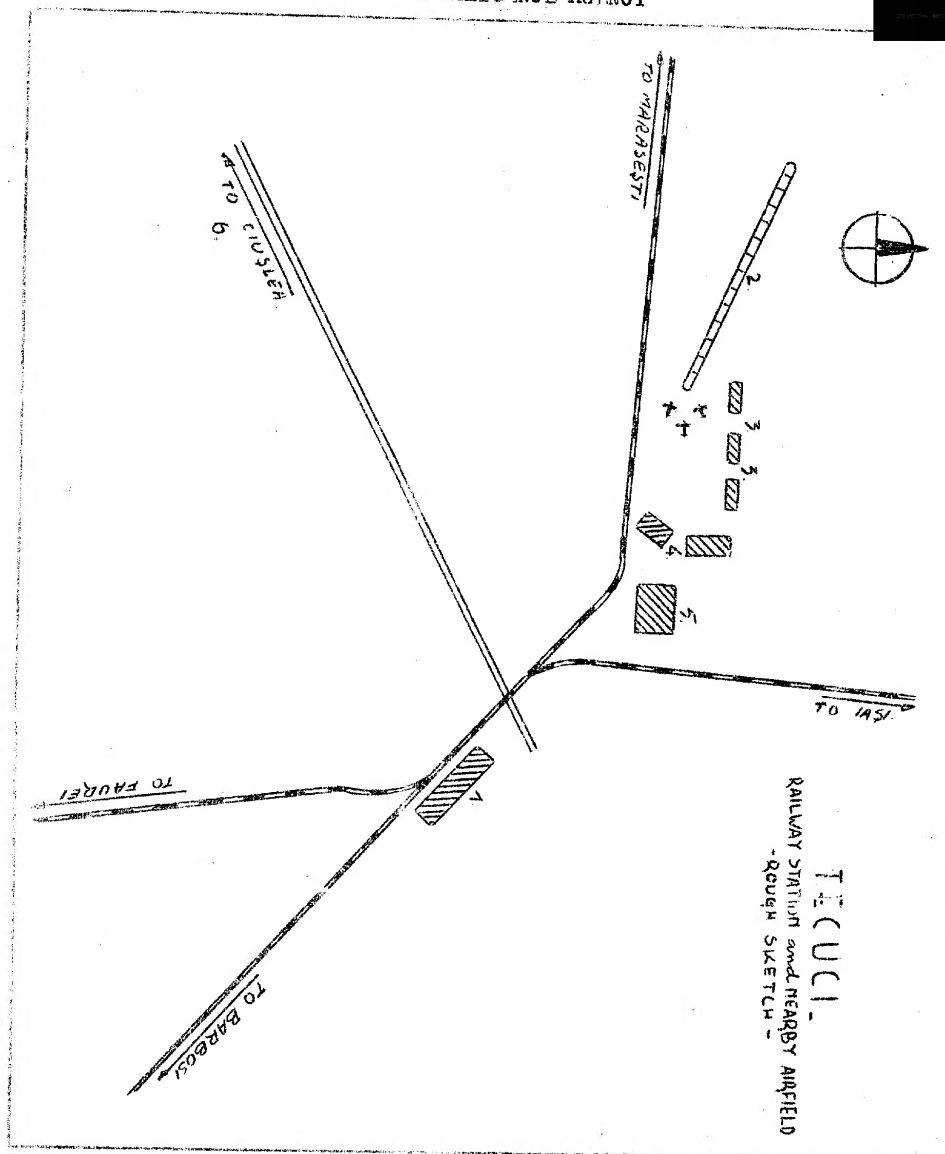
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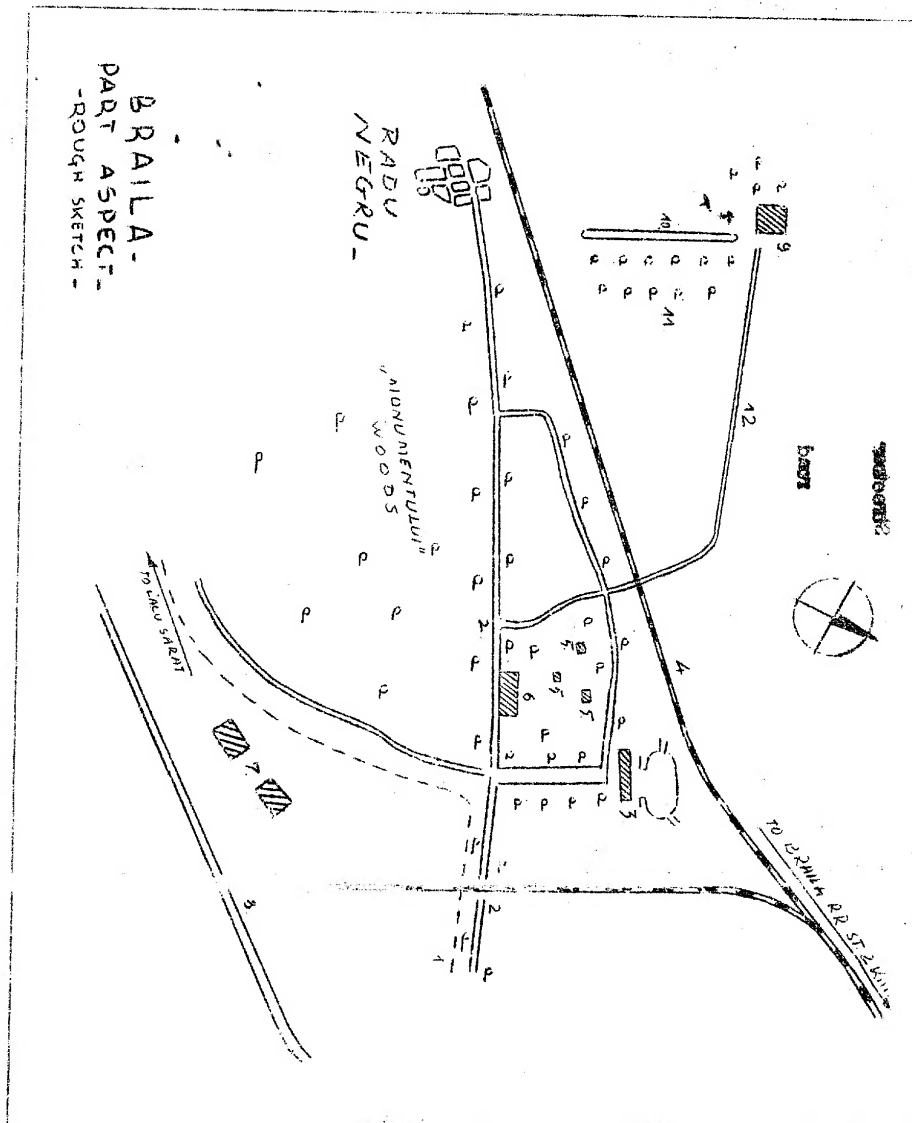


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1. Local railroad station.
2. Airstrip.
3. Hangars for planes.
4. Soviet barracks.
5. Rumanian barracks.
6. Village with many Soviet troops (towards Cluslea).

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SKETCH F

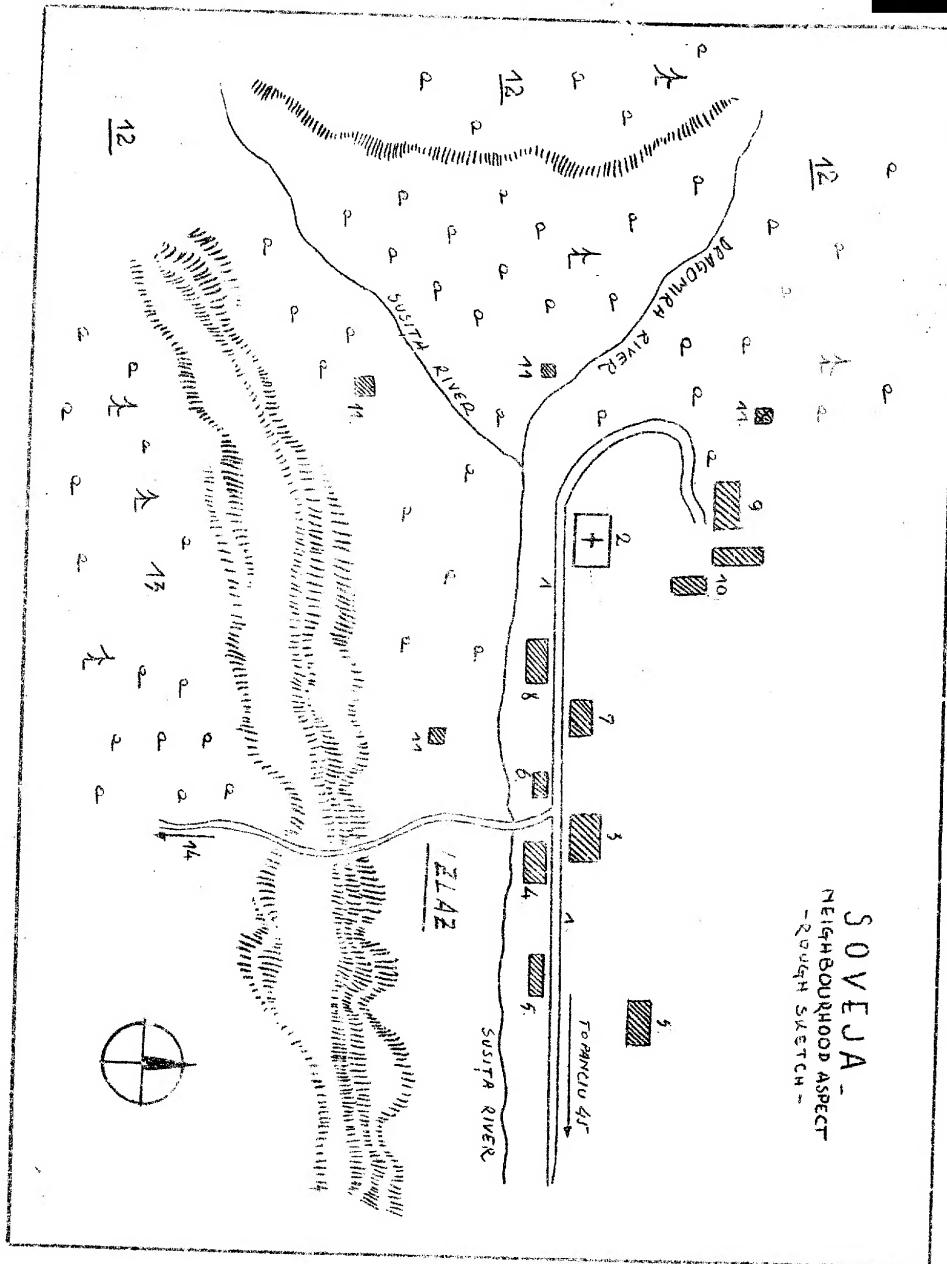
1. Street line.
2. Monuments Road.
3. Sports stadium.
4. Railroad line.
5. Underground ammunition depots (Soviet).
6. Casino (now occupied by Soviet troops).
7. Soviet barracks.
8. Brila - Lauli Serat - Viziru Highway.
9. Buildings occupied by Soviet troops.
10. Airplane runway for post office planes.
11. Trees which camouflage the airfield.
12. Highway that connects town and the airfield.

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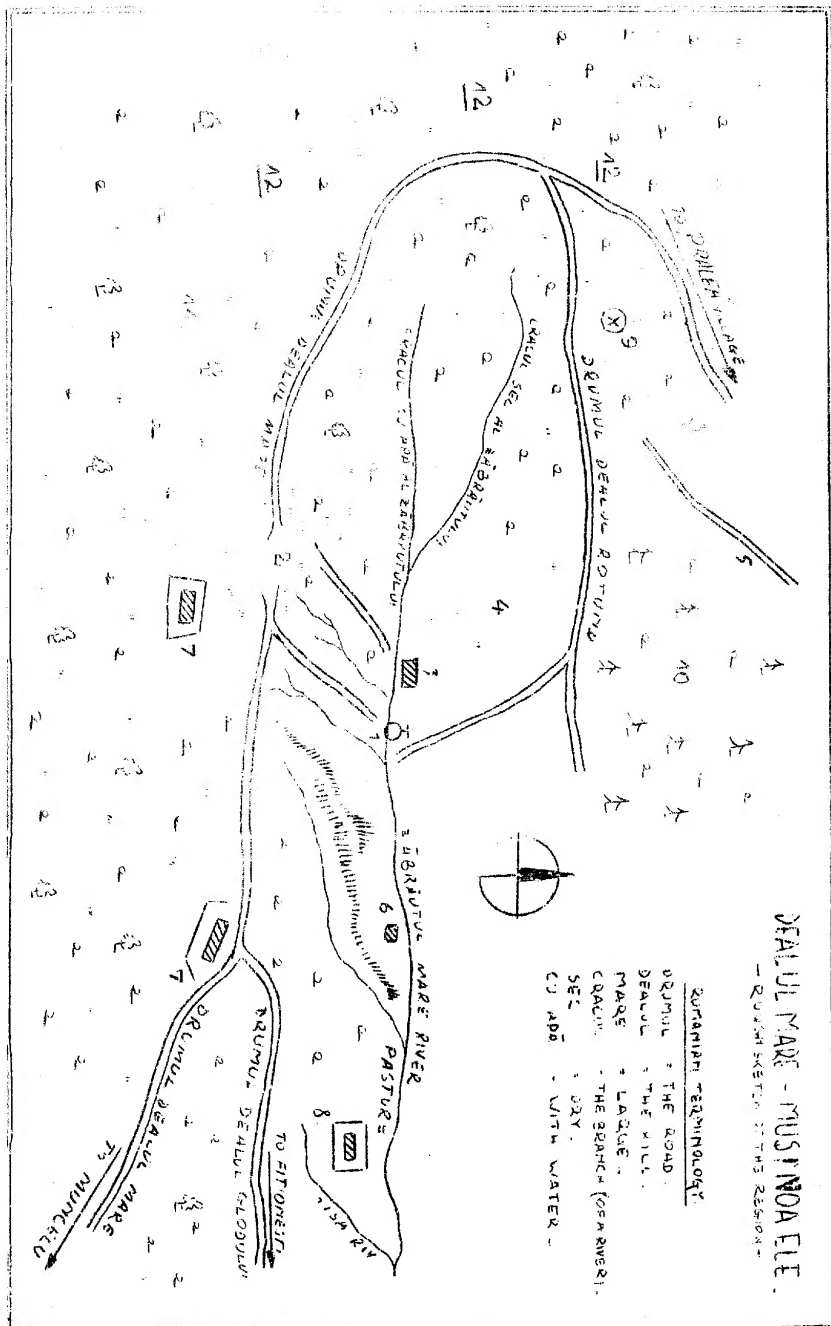
1. Main highway Soveja-Pancin.  
 2. Mausoleum.  
 3. Popular council - telephone company.  
 4. Militia and security.  
 5. Lumber deposit and factory.  
 6. U P DR (Union of Democratic Women in the field).  
 7. Communist Headquarters.  
 8. Cooperative and alcohol monopoly.  
 9. Casino and restaurant.  
 10. Villas for tourists, occupied by Hungarian troops.  
 11. Guard posts.  
 12. Region of partisan groups.  
 13. Forest.  
 14. Road to Maracanic.

SKETCH F

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SKETCH G

1. Monastery (17 monks).
2. Polana Tiranca (partisans in this area).
3. Cabins for forestry workers.
4. Cut forest.
5. Sluiceway for cut lumber destined for USSR.
6. Forest guard's house.
7. Sheep pen.
8. Meeting place for partisans.
9. Pine forest.
10. Region with partisan groups.
11. Forest.
12. Region with partisan groups.

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